# In the Realm of Higher Things

## Home Melodies and Memories

By the rivers of Babylon, When we remembered Zion. Upon the willews in the midst thereof We hanged up our harps. For they that led us captive required of us songs And they that wasted us required of us mirth, Saying. "Sing us one of the songs of Zion." How can we sing the Lord's song

In a strange land? If I forget thee, O Jerusalem, Let my right hand forget her cunning, Let my tongue cleave to the roof of my mouth

If I prefer not Jerusalem Above my chief joy -Ps. 137:1-6.

What poetry! What pathos! What lofty imagery! What a mixture of sad melancholy and fiery patriotism! There is the exile and the sighing of the saint in every word of this psalm. Whether it was written by Jeremiah, the weeping prophet, or by some unknown and forgotten seer, it is worthy of a place among the immortal productions, even if it were not inspired. What ode of Homer or Horace or Shake-

speare or Milton surpasses it either in

It opens to view a page in the marvelous history of the Jewish race that reveals the them into captivity. There is a deep and receive His law and make known to the trusted, after Moses had delivered Israel Babylon. Behold, the poor captives, tired, waters of Babylon trying in vain to sooth their sorrows by the melodies and memories

Let us briefly notice the first two verses of this psalm. It is one sad, wail of

"By the rivers of Babylon There we sat down; yen, we wept. When we remembered Zion.

Well might they weep when they remembered their beloved Zion! Her armies had been utterly routed again and again; her sword or carried away captive; her land had been laid waste and her inhabitants, including both women and children, had been and degrading than that in Egypt. Then and sacked with a ruthless hand, every naught else, for they worshiped the god of

Verses three to six-This heroic declara-

"How can we sing the Lord's song

Let my right hand forget her cunning.

If I prefer not Jerusalem above my chief tov."

Our reverence for these grand old hymns

The Zion songs were paeans of victoryextolling the greatness, the goodness and

For He bath triumphed gloriously; The borse and the rider Hath He thrown into the sea.

Who is like unto thee, O Lord Among the gods?

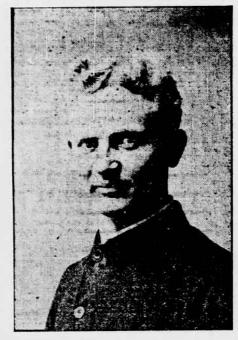
Fearful in praise.

and woman not only of today, but of all oaken bucket." the old swing under the elm. the winding pathway through the fields, the old log school house, the dear old church far back in the shady grove, the family

able-such as the songs that mother loved

to sing, "Oh, How I Love Jesus," "Oh, Happy Day," "Jesus, the Very Thought of Thee''-such memories and such melodies fire our hearts to noble deeds and inspire our souls to holy living, and in the darker hours of life make heroes and heroines who are faithful even unto death. No wonder that neither hatreds, persecutions, sorrows nor sufferings that beggar descripstroy even the nationality of the Jews, although for nearly two thousand years they have been without a country and almost

Now, the Book of Psalms was their great national hymnal. It made of the Jews Salvation Army Meetings in great musicians-the greatest of their day.



Rev. Dr. Weston Bruner.

women of Israel in the song of triumph over the fallen hosts of Egypt; the women and children sang patriotic songs as the warriors went forth to battle: it was the brave soldier's crown of joy on his return from battle to catch the strains of music as his wife or mother or sweetheart chanted this temple of worship the larger place in music. Then, in the home, mother, wife and maid made daily melody. Tongue hand forget its cunning, but these home memories and melodies could not be for-

This is mere sentiment, you say. Well, so let it be. Well may we cultivate such Lee, a Grant, a McKinley or a Roosevelt will be found to lead us on to glorious victory! We may chant a wail of sorrow in the night time, but when the morning dawneth we shall raise the glad anthem of

"Weeping may endure for a night, but joy cometh in the morning." The Christian home is the factory where our boys and crushed flower or the memory of a happy dream. The heroes are not all on the bat-

In that appalling disaster in the burning of the Iroquois Theater in Chicago occurred is no greater than theirs for the songs of escape; let the women and children come." the glory of Zion's God. Listen for a mo- and bore him down. Still he cried: "This while the dark hours dragged by. About MEMORIAL BUILDING aunt still kept vigil, but it was the vigil

> "Let my tongue cleave to the roof of my mouth If I forget thee, O Jerusalem,

which poor, captive Israel sighed that made

#### Rome's Catholic Newspapers.

daily papers in Rome, announces that it intends to die at the end of the present month. It is stated also that next September the Osservatore Romano will cease pubed immediately after '70, managed to drag on an anemic existence for about four years. The Aurora died in its cradle, so to speak. If there have been any other Catholic papers in modern Rome, the only thing that can be said with certainty about them is that they are all dead.

The greatest of them was not even born, for it appears that Piux IX cherished a project for establishing a great Catholic newspaper, which was to have been printed in various editions and languages, but which, unfortunately, was never printed at all. The history of Catholic journalism in Rome is, therefore, a somewhat lugubrious one, and the present situation is the re-

## SUMMER CAMPAIGN

## Sight of White House.

Under the shelter of a huge tent, just across the street from the mansion of the chief executive of the nation and the financial center of the government, the Salvation Army will conduct nightly gospel meetings in the nation's capital this summer. The first of the meetings will be held next Tuesday evening, and it is expected that they will continue for the greater part of the summer. Added to the regular program of the army gatherings will be a band of trained musicians, who will keep the meetings enlivened.

The plot of ground upon which the tent will be pitched for the meetings is government property. The land is situated at the corner of Pennsylvania avenue and Madison street, directly across Pennsylvania avenue from the treasury building, diagonally across from the White House and across Madison street from Lafayette Park, The location is central, is reached by both car lines and affords ample facilities for what it is to be used. The land was se-cured only after the consent of President Roosevelt. A business man of the city, while locking around for a suitable location for the tent, found this site, and, after learning that it was controlled by the government, appealed to Attorney General Moody for permission to use it. Inasmuch as it is within hearing distance of the White House the President was first asked for his consent. That was promptly given for the religious meetings and the site was granted to the Salvation Army workers.

These meetings which are to be held here this summer are in the direct charge of Staff Captain J. Kemp and his band of musicians, who have made a wide reputation in this work by their methods. The band, since its organization, has been making short stands of from two to three weeks at cities and towns where the Salvation Army does not have organized hold their meetings in churches during the winter, and in the summer they conduct the services in their tent.

The tent itself will accommodate about 600 persons, and with additions which can be put to it crowds of 1,000, it is said, can be easily accommodated. One side of the tent will be occupied with the large platform, upon which will sit the workers of the band and the local corps. Chairs will be pro-vided for the audience. The tent will be lighted by arc lights.

band of which Capt. Kemp is at the need has a wide reputation. All of the five members are musicians of high order, into the program of every meeting is neglecting the more serious business of the meetings. Capt. Kemp plays the concer-tenia, and his secretary, Capt. Eliwood Heneks, plays the cornet. The other mem-They play the piano, guitar, violin, banjo and other instruments, as well as sing. Kemp has been in this work for have been engaged for an equal period, having traveled through Europe, Canada and the United States. All of the meetings are made attractive by much music.

All efforts are being made to make the opening meeting on Tuesday next a notable from the local members of the corps. cluding Capt, and Mrs. Brookman. All the pastors of the city will be invited to attend and to voice their interest in the series of meetings.

During the continuation of the meetings special services will be held at frequent intervals. It is expected that one night week will be designated as "church night, when one of the local ministers will be in-vited to speak and to bring the choir of his church to give further music. Every Satur-day night also will be marked by special features of some kind, including stereopti-con lectures, etc. At other times important officials of the Salvation Army from abroad and other speakers of note will be brought to conduct the services. It is expected that Col. and Mrs. Gifford, the provincial officials, will come from New York for a short stay. In addition to the meetings every evening at 8 o'clock, meetings will be held Sunday afternoon at 3:30 o'clock.

The persons interested in these meetings hope that they will receive the hearty cooperation of all Christians in the city. The outdoor meetings of their own. The financial support for carrying on the meetings is expected to come from the business men other interested persons in the The funds are now being collected by Capt. Brookman at the army headquarters, 920 Pennsylvania avenue. The various religious nations are also to support the work

CHRISTIAN ENDEAVORERS PLAN TO HONOR SOCIETY'S FOUNDER.

BOSTON, June 24, 1905.-The United Society of Christian Endeavor made public today a plan for the recognition of the twenty-fifth anniversary of the Christian Endeavor Society, which occurs February over the dead. It was a home like that for | 2, 1906. The plan is for the erection and endowment, by the Endeavorers of the world, of an international headquarters building in honor of the founder of the society, the Rev. Francis E. Clark, D. D., and to perpetuate its work for the young people of the churches of all denominations, and in all the world. The amounts suggested as suitable range from \$500,000 to \$1,000,000 and even the latter sum could be raised by a small gift from each Endeavorer.

There' are now nearly four millions of Christian Endeavorers in the world; an-other 4,000,000 have been members of the society, and have graduated into the wider work of the church. There are more than

of the Catholic dailies, is threatened with extinction after a brief existence of a few months. It is less than a year since the Voce della Verita disappeared at the respectable age of thirty-five. Many years before it the Moniteur de Rome died an untimely death. The Frusta, which was started in many distinguished layer in Boston, New York and Washington. In submitting the plan to these representatives of churches and denominations, criticism of it was invited, and approval has seemed to be unanimous

#### Plan Approved.

The plan has also been submitted by correspondence to numerous editors, clergymen, home and foreign missionary workers and distinguished laymen in this country and abroad, and hearty approval has been received.

For nearly twenty-five years the Christian Endeavor Society has been the hardworking servant of the churches and the missionaries, training the young people of the world to give and to labor for the church. It has never asked or received money for itself. The Y. M. C. A.'s have received from church people more than \$30,000,000 for buildings in which to carry on their noble work, and it is felt to be entirely proper that the young people of the churches should supply a single building in which the Christian Endeavor organization should do its work. This work is en-tirely for the churches, and is completely under their control.

The correspondence on this subject has elicited new testimonials to the value of Christian Endeavor work as carried on for nearly twenty-five years. A prominent official of the Church of England Christian Endeavor Union, Rev. F. J. Horsefield, of Bristol, England, writes:

'I have been in close touch with the Christian Endeavor movement for nearly ten years, and during the last four years have been a member of the British Na-tional Council, and have also served as president of the Church of England Union of Christian Endeavor. I know of no organization so admirably adapted for the deepening and quickening of the spiritual-ity of its members, and for training them for real and definite service for the church of Christ. Its adaptability to all evangelical denominations has been abundantly approved, while as a bond of interdenominational fellowship it stands adsolutely unequaled. I thank God with all my heart for the inception and development of Chris tian Endeavor, and for the results that we have witnessed. If I may venture to mention my own church as an illustration, can say with the deepest gratitude that it has been the means of unbounded blessing to many of our young people, and has brought a flood of new life and power into the work of all our parochial machinery."

#### Comment From Mexico.

The secretary of the Mexican National Union, M. B. Williams of San Luis Potosi, Mex., writes:

"The real monument which will perpetuate Dr. Clark's name is the simple pledge of consecration, which binds us all together as Christian Endeavorers, in one bond of universal fellowship. The Endeavor Society has introduced into our Christian life just the principles we needed, and converted the isolated little bands of timid believers into earnest, enthusiastic evangelists; and the gospel is spreading in places where preachers' visits are few and far between, through the steady work of the Endeavor societies. Rev. Charles J. Ryder, D. D., secretary of the American Missionary Association,

would be a splendid tribute to a splendid man, and perpetrate and make stronger a splendld organiza-

Dr. Louis Klopsch, editor and proprietor of The Christian Herald, New York, writes one could find even an inch of ground for national Christian Endeavor convention in

adverse criticism."

The plan will be submitted to the International Christian Endeavor convention in Baltimore July 5-10, and it is expected that an international committee will be appointed to carry out the details within the period intervening between the present time and February, 1906.

#### SUNDAY MORNING TALK.

#### A Home-Maker.

When she passed the other evening into the larger life, at the ripe age of seventy, the big world hardly noted her going, but the little world of which she was the center seemed suddenly smaller and lonelier, and because her life-story is that of a great multitude of God-fearing, self-sacrificing women whose virtues seldom are publicly recorded but whose quiet efficiency helps to keep the universe stable does it

seem worth while to tell it. A home-maker she was more than anything else from the hour she went as a then be taken in charge by Staff Captain fair young bride to a New England city Kemp. He will introduce the members of even to the end of her days. The outward habitation was transferred from time to time, but in the numerous migrations east and west the home life had under her molding touch a quality and beauty all its own. Amid the privations of the frontier the light from her lamp of faith and love shone as brightly as when she pitched her tent amid the refinements of an older civ-

> tudes, but you know that whenever or wherever you rang her coorbell she would greet you with a smile and a warm hand-More than once she cuaffed the deepest cup of sorrow which could put to her lips, but from the heart she could say of the baby boys who had

#### "Mine in God's gardens run to and fro And that is best."

As the children who remained grew to manhood and womanhood, and as new lit-tle homes began to be made not far away, and as birdlings came to those new nests her heart expanded, too, and the home-making instinct found fresh fields for exercise. Th brides came back to her for counsel with reference to their maids and their menus, local Salvation Army corps will unite with and the bridegrooms found in her a ready these meetings, not holding any separate though never an intermeddling confidant As Thanksgiving and Christmas recurred children and grandchildren, aunts and cousins gravitated naturally to the familiar hearthstone where her serene and gracious presence dominated and directed every

> But the outgo of her sympathies was not limited to the family circle. She served her own home all the better because she minstered directly or indirectly to many another home in the community. Her church was not only a place where she worshiped her God and found nourishment for her best life, but it opened to her a door of opportunity and through organizations like the King's Daughters she developed the latent powers of others, fostered their charitable impulses and set in motion definite agencies which are still multiplying and perpetuating her influence.
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> A modest home was hers, with com-

forts enough, but with few tokens of af-fluence. She knew how to make a little go a long way. She respected learning and letters and had a keen desire to keep pace with the best thoughts of the world. She with the best thoughts of the world. She coveted for her children the opportunities of college and of travel. She imposed no fetters upon their own broadening ideas, though they knew what "Mother's Bible" meant to her and at what fountains she daily fed her own strength. There was, too, an ample place in that home for the spirit that doeth good like medicine. Only that and the grace of God would have enabled her to bear the hardships and disap-

She was not a perfect woman, and, as have already intimated, she was not an exceptional woman. Had she been the latter you would have read about her in the Social Settlement Tidings or in the Club Woman's Weekly or in the Daily Tell-It-All. She was just a plain, ordinary home

## Great Cathedrals of the World.

In church circles the building of cathedral | minster of York," Sir Walter Scott once | stained glass pictures fill the windows and structures forms a lively and interesting topic, and since this is a particularly progressive age, when matters are not allowed to remain long in the formulative state as the five the formulative state as the five the f to remain long in the formulative state, as while it has the largest nave of any English church and also the finest decorated Gothic have been and are rapidly realized. It has not been long since the cable connecting America and Europe was freighted with phrases redolent of the majesty of a grand cathedral erected in Berlin by the Lutheran Church. Here in Washington the Presbyterians have planned to erect a seat that shall be a fitting architectural triumph for the use of that denomination. The Episcopal Church already has the site in this city for such a building on one of the most imposing summits surrounding Washington, while at St. Louis, Mo., the Roman Catholics of that diocese have planned a structure which, when completed, is to cost \$2,000,000.

With these projects at home in a formalive state it will be of interest to recount he glories of the more notable cathedra's of the world. There are many famous cathedrals in Europe, notable both for historical associations and a splendor of architecture. The keystone of the ecclesistical edifice, the first Christian basilica founded, is the Basilica of St. John Lateran at Home, the pope's own see, and the cathedral church of the archdiocese of Rome. St. John Lateran was the first great public edifice of Christian worship. It was

erected by Constantine the Great in the and in retired places, secure from the mo- portions of the exterior. There are twelve | Savior waves the banner of redemption and

Westminster Abbey may be said to be the royal church of England, for there the British sovereigns from Edward the Confessor have also been entombed at Westminster. St. Paul's is another notable London see that combines both monumental and his-torical distinctions.

The cathedral of Milan is the third in

size of all the churches of the world, being surpassed only by St. Peter's at Rome and the Cathedral of Seville. In respect to a multiplicity and exquisite delicacy and ever existed in any part of the world. Its site is upon that of the ancient metropolitan church of the city, erected in 836, which itself replaced a structure of the fourth century. The building is of white marble, about 500 feet in length, 200 feet broad and 350 feet high, to the top of its highest spire, with a transcept 250 feet across. The pedestals of the pillars of the facade are adorned with fifty-two bas-reliefs repreinclosure of his palace which bore the senting scriptural subjects and events in name of the Lateranus, after a Roman fam-church history. There are nearly two hundred status on the front of the edifice ily. Up to that time services had been held dred statues on the front of the edifice. strikes the hour. in private oratorios, mortuary chapels, halls and many thousands on the roof and other "Above these,

a rose window, fully fifty feet in diameter, over the main entrance, is a marvel of exquisite beauty. There are paintings by some of the greatest of the old masters covering the walls, and there are also many other notable works.

Strasbourg is likewise notable for its great astronomical and allegorical clock in the south transcept. This and the spires are the dual wonders that have made Strasbourg fourteenth century the original clock was possible like the first, was made by a pro-fessor of mathematics in the famous university in that city in 1574. Injured by lightning in the seventeenth century, by 1879 it had ceased entirely to run, and it was not until 1838 that its restoration was accomplished. The following interesting description of the workings of this clock is

taken from an English magazine:
"It consists of an edifice of three stories, with a door to the left, in which the works are contained. In front of the bottom story beauty of its sculptural details it is said is a celestial globe adjusted with the lati-to be unequaled by any building which has petual calendar, with a did in the center, on which the eclipses of the sun and moon are calculated. On either side are com partments giving the dominical letter, the unar and solar cycles, the true and mean note of the quarters, while the other marks the bour in inverting an hour glass. In the second stery is an orrery on the Copernician system, a dial plate on which phases of the moon are depicted in black and gold and a group of the four ages of man, one of whom strikes the second note of each quarter, while Death, in the center,

"Above these, in the third story, th



### SITE OF WASHINGTON EPISCOPAL CATHEDRAL

The Lateran Church at its first erection was dorned with such splendor that called the golden basilica. Toward 1208 It vas destroyed by fire, and its reconstruction was begun by Clement V and finished been rebuilt and embellished by different

Visitors to the eternal city find St. Peter's

their Mecca. It is the largest and richest

church in the world, although its exquisite proportions mask the eye to its collossal bulk, and cost over sixty million dollars. Being attached to the palace of the sovereign pontiff the structure has an interest from that of artistic predominance. The property on which St. Peter's stands was inherited by Nero from his mother, and it was in these gardens of his circus that the first martyrdoms of Nero's reign took cletus built a small oratory on the in the fourth century Constantine caused the oratory to be replaced by a basilica, whose foundations are still to seen in the vaults beneath the present edi-The present structure was begun under Pope Nicholas V, in 1450, after a plan was submitted, which has been followed out in the main. Leo X employed the great masters Raphael, Glambetti and Giocondo

designated and completed by Michael Angelo, to whom credit for the final result must be given. Its dome is one of the most conspicuous objects in the eternal city, and is visible for many miles around Rome. In England there are a great number of cathedrals possessing distinctive characeristics, both as to architecture and historical lore. Principal of these is the Ca-thedral of Christ's Church, Canterbury. which from the time of St. Augustine down has been the see of the heads of the Eng-lish church, with the title of primate of England. When St. Augustine came to England in the year 597 there stood on this same site a tiny British church, which, somehow or other, had weathered the storms of pagan years and was the private oratory of Queen Bertha, who had been taught Christianity in her early home at Paris. Here St. Augustine baptized his first convent, King Ethelbert, himself. As was the case with the more prominent cathedrals of Europe. Canterbury has had its baptism of fire and pillage. The great ca-thedral, consecrated in 1130, was restored and beautified not long before the accession of Queen Victoria, making it one of the

painted and stained glass windows form another notable decorative feature.

central tower is of remarkable beauty. Its

nost beautiful interiors in England.

for helping to lift the world. Nor was her life all outgo. Great as is her reward to-day in the heavenly existence, she received while here no meager returns for what she while here no meager returns for what she gave. The experiences of wifehood and motherhood, a half century of home building, an abounding good will to others reaching from her nearest neighbors to the ends of the earth—all these yielded their rich fruitage in character. And what career is there that offers to consecrated

spires, and a veritable forest of Gothic turrets, each one surmounted by a statue of was propertionate size. In a prodigality of sculptural ornament the cathedral at Milan is absolutely unique, and many who see it are veritably "carried away" quisite beauty and finish of its Gothic detail "The Cathedral of Milan," says a we'l-known writer, "has been wonderfully contrived to bury millions of money in ornaments which were never to be seen. Whole quarries of marble have been manufactured here into statues, relievos, niches and notches, and high sculpture has been squandered on objects which vanish indi-

vidually in the mass."

The cathedral at Cologne, begun about the middle of the thirteenth century, is one of the most imposing Gothic structures in for Catholics and the world at large aside Germany (816-873), and was destroyed by fire. In 1248 its rebuilding was begun. Dur-ing the last half of 1388 the nave reached the height of the pillars in the aisles. In 1447 the south tower was completed and provided with bells, and in the beginning of the next century the northern aisle was place, and here Sts. Peter and Paul gave arched over, but the building was still very up their lives. Here also their bodies were far from completion when the withdrawal up their lives. Here also their bodies were far from completion when the withdrawal placed. Twenty-four years after Pope Ana- of Martin Luther and his followers from the ations for a time. By 1793 the part of the cathedral that had been completed was so timeworn as to resemble a ruin, and was reduced to a still lower condition by the depredations of the French revolutionary government. Lead was stripped from its roof to be molded into bullets, and the bronze tombs of archibishops which it contained gospel is said to have been first preached were melted down for gun metal, and ulti-mately the soldiers of the republic converted it into a storehouse. In 1825 the see of Cologne was re-established, and in 1842 the foundation of the new portion of the building was laid. The work was pushed rapidly, and in 1880 this sublime monument of architectural skill was completed, the final stone being placed in the presence of a great concourse of people. Its crowning glory are the two great towers, which rise to a height of 513 feet, making this the loftiest ecclesiastical structure in existence, and ranking next to the Washington monument as the tallest structure of solid ma-

> the middle ages. It is rich in tradition and historical lore. It is especially remarkable for its spire, designed by Erwin de Steinback. The work was half finished in 1318, when he died, and was continued by his son, and afterward by his daughter Sabina. It rises 468 feet and is an open work of stone bound together with iron ties. The tower was completed in 1439, but a second tower, which the cathedral was intended to have.

blesses the twelve apostles, who pass before Him every day at noon, after which Death strikes the hour, the geni below inverts his glass and the cock upon the weight tower crows thrice, in memory of the temptation of St. Peter."

Spain is famous for her cathedrals, and her temples rank well up among the most celebrated in the world, both in the matter of design and embellishment. That at Seville is the most important, and is reputed to be one of the three largest churches in the world. In its architecture is represented centuries of design, having been begun in 1400, long before this great continent of North American was even dreamed of. North American was even dreamed of. The cathedral at Burgos, Spain, is of white marble, and is a noble specimen of Gothic architecture, being distinguished by its elegant and symmetrical proportions and its light and airy beauty. It was originally a parteet specimen of the pointed architecture. perfect specimen of the pointed architecture, but the center tower, at the intersection of the transcept and nave, feil in at the time the renaissance came into vogue and it was rebuilt in that style.

France is one of the leading nations in the matter of great cathedrals, Nocre Dame, Rouen, Tours and Rheims being celebrated the world over. The first mentioned is in Paris by St. Denis, in the first century. In 365 a memorial chapel was erected on the banks of the Seine near the city island and in 1163 the cornerstone of the present cathedral was laid. It is the universal opinion of connoisseurs that the great westopinion of commonsters that the great west-ern front, where the towers are, is one of the chief architectural glories of France. One of the largest and finest places of worship in the world is the Minster of Ulm, Germany, not excepting the newest Lutheran cathedral at Berlin, the Done, so reeran cathedral at Berlin, the Done, so re-cently dedicated by Emperor William. It is second in size to the cathedral at Co-logne among the Gothic churches of Eu-rope and possesses the distinction of having been erected by popular subscription alone. The cathedral at Strasbourg is a noble Its foundation was laid by Burgomaster monument of the religious architecture of Kraft in 1377 and work was continued on it to the sixteenth century. The beauty of to the sixteenth century. The beauty of the interior is greatly enhanced by fine stained glass windows, especially a huge one in the tower, which illuminates the whole edifice. Those windows were painted by Hans Wild, and the wood carving that adorns the church is the work of its archiadorns the church is the work of its architects, the Syrlins, father and son, whom it made famous in their profession. In the nave there is a wonderful pulpit carved by Engleberger of Augsburg, covered with a mass of the most delicate floral ornamentawhich the cathedral was intended to have, is still unfinished. Strasbourg Cathedral is indeed a notable structure. Pillars seventy-two feet in circumference separate the naves from the side aisles. Wonderful steeple rises to a height of about 525 feet.

Seidlitz Powder Cartridge. From the New York Press.

How a man's life was saved by a commo Seidlitz powder is described by a German physician, Dr. Franck, who was called to treat a man who had swallowed a large piece of tough meat, which stuck in his gullet. As it was impossible to dislodge

powder are mixed. He directed the man to swallow the two halves of one of the powders separately, and the resulting pneumatic pressure, aided by the man, who shut his mouth and closed the nasal passages, was sufficient to drive the piece of meat out of the gullet into the stomach.

The steamer City of Seattle is expected the meat by natural means, and as the pa- to reach Seattle shortly with \$1,000,000 in gathering for evening prayer, and a thousand other scenes carefully stored away in
memory's sacred urn, are simply unforgetmemory's sacred urn, are simp